

From the Baltimore Sun.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
The manner of filling the Presidential Office in Every Constituency.

Every Provision of the Constitution of the United States and the Amendments thereto, and of the Acts of Congress applicable to the Election of the President and Vice President of the United States; also, the Provisions of the Constitution of Maryland, and the Acts of the General Assembly relative to the Choice of Presidential Electors in this State, &c.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—ART. II.

Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Sec. 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which that State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Sec. 3. * * * [See amendment below, art. 12.]

Sec. 4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. Sec. 5. No person except a natural born citizen, or one who has been seven years in the United States, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States.

Sec. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, then the Vice President shall act as President; and such officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—ART. XII.

[Proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, by resolution of October, 1803, and ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the States, before September, 1804, in accordance with article 5th of the Constitution.]

Sec. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of all persons voted for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as Vice President, the Senate shall choose immediately by ballot the Vice President. But in choosing the Vice President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

An Act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for President and Vice President of the United States in all the States of the Union.—Passed January 23, 1845—ch. 1.

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed; provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote, and provided, that any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

An Act relating to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in cases of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President.—Passed March 1, 1792, ch. 8.

Section 1. * * * Electors shall be appointed in each State for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, * * * * * which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President shall be chosen, so that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration at the time of choosing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Sec. 2. The electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December, at such place in each State as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof, and the electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a true and correct list of the electors, and the votes given by them, is annexed to each of the said certificates, and shall forward by the post office to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday of January next ensuing, one of the said certificates, and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the post office to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, one other of the said certificates, and shall forthwith send the other of the said certificates, to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the said electors shall assemble.

Sec. 3. The executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the electors to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

Sec. 4. If a list of votes from any State shall not have been received at the seat of govern-

ment on the said first Wednesday in January, then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of government.

Sec. 5. Congress shall be in session * * * on the second Wednesday in February, succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened and the votes counted. * * * [See Constitution, article XII, above.]

Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the person entrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such person shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

Sec. 7. [See Act of Congress of 1825, ch. 9, &c., below.]

Sec. 8. If any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of \$1,000.

Sec. 9. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith call a meeting of the electors of each State, and shall cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States [within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.]

Sec. 11. The lines in brackets in the above section are perhaps superseded by the words "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November," by the act of 1845, ch. 1, which see above.

Sec. 12. The term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the fourth day of March succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given.

The act of 1804, ch. 50, supplementary to the above act of 1792, ch. 8, enacts "that every other provision of the act [1792, ch. 8] to which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, [which act embodies the amendments of the 12th amendment to the Constitution and which provides a temporary operation only, in the interval previous to the ratification of said amendment by the States, and contingent thereupon,] shall extend and apply to every election of a President and Vice President of the United States made in conformity to the above-mentioned [12th] amendment to the Constitution."

By the acts of Congress of 1825, ch. 9; 1848, ch. 106; 1849, ch. 2, the power for which the electors to deliver to the President of the Senate, a list of the votes for President and Vice President, shall be allowed on delivery of said list, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual route from the place of meeting of the electors to the seat of government of the United States, going and returning.

[Note.—It will be observed that additional legislation is required to make the election of President and Vice President in all cases a mathematical certainty, and with a view to meet the existing defects in the Constitution and laws, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Congress, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has given notice of a bill which provides for those cases omitted in the Constitution in which not only the President and Vice President, but also the Speaker of the House, may be prevented from performing the duties of President. In that case the bill provides "that the Chief Justice shall act as President;" and if he, too, is unable, then the next oldest Judge, and so on until the whole Supreme Bench is exhausted. The bill also provides for those cases in which the different provisions of the Constitution, as amended, come in apparent conflict with each other, as for instance, in which the President of the House who is called upon to act as President is not a native of the country, the Constitution prescribing that he shall be; or in which one of the officers or judges designated to act as Chief Magistrate has not the age required by the Constitution for President. The bill also provides that the President shall be called to act by the operation of law shall be President for four years, and that no new Presidential election shall take place before the end of that period.]

The Act of Assembly prescribing the mode of Choosing Electors of President and Vice President in Maryland, &c.

The Constitution, art. 1, sec. 1, prescribes the same qualifications for voters for Presidential electors as for voters at other elections. Section 2 imposes the same penalty upon persons bribing or attempting to bribe, directly or indirectly; and the person receiving the same, at elections for electors, as at other elections, to wit: "That they shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter." In addition to the above penalties imposed by law.

The act of 1833, ch. 261, enacts that as many electors as this State shall be entitled to appoint shall be chosen by general ticket, and each voter shall have a right to vote for the whole number of electors; and in case any of the persons voted for have an equal number of votes, so as to defeat a choice between them, that the Governor shall determine by lot which of the electors shall be chosen, and the number to which the State is entitled. That "upon the meeting of the electors the place of any absent member may be supplied by the members present."

By the act of 1805, ch. 97, the Governor is to receive the returns of the election for Presidential Electors, and declare the result by proclamation in the newspapers. The electors are to meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in December, &c., and perform the duties enjoined on them by the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress.

By the act of 1796, ch. 41, as amended by the act of 1811, ch. 56, each Elector of President and Vice President of the United States is to be paid for every day attendance as such \$4, besides the customary itinerant charges and expenses, which are \$4 for every twenty miles of travel, and \$1 for baggage, being the same that is now paid to members of the Gen-

eral Assembly. The act of 1856, ch. 348, appropriates for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the Electoral college, their officers and attendants, the sum of \$450.

From the Pennsylvania.

Disunion and Treason!!—Black Republican Sentiments.

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. * * * I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic!"—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

"In conclusion, I have only to add that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion—better a civil or a servile war—better anything that God in his Providence shall send—than an extension of the bounds of slavery!"—Hon. Horace Mann.

"The good citizen as he reads the requirements of the Fugitive Slave bill, is filled with horror. * * * Here the path of duty is clear. I am bound to disobey the act. * * * [Hon. Charles Sumner.]

"If peaceful means fails us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective." [Tremendous applause.]—Hon. Erastus Hopkins.

"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union, and the Union itself to the devil. If it can only exist by holding millions of human beings in the most cruel and oppressive system of slavery that ever cursed the earth, it was a greater pity that it was ever formed, and the sooner it is dissolved the better."—H. M. Ad. degen.

"Was it not that the only hope of the slave was over the ruins of this government, and of the American church, the dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery."—Stephen C. Foster.

"A great many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if they were identical; but the truth is, the Constitution is the basis of the Union, and the father of our troubles."—Rev. Capt. Henry Ward Killeen, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Rites.

"Remembering he was a slaveholder he could spit upon Washington, (hisses and applause.) The hisses, he said, were slaveholders in spirit, and every one of them would enslave him if they had the courage to do it. So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to say that SCOTCHBRED, George Washington, had enslaved his fellow-men."—C. F. Remond, Black Republican Orator at Faneuil Hall.

Men of Ohio, rush to the rescue. Leave candidate making to those who have time for such things; your duty is to fight—to fight as your fathers fought—for freedom—Ohio papers.

Resolved, That God helping us, we will live and labor—not only for the prevention of slavery upon the soil of Kansas, but also for its destruction from the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That the Union was established to secure the liberties of American citizens. When it fails to do that, our only recourse can be, let the Union be dissolved.—Lorenz Resolutions.

We are northern men, and we have a senator in Congress. I am for giving every man in the Union, and if he is assailed, to show down his opponent.—Mr. Brester's Speech at Faneuil Hall.

The events of the last few years and months and days have taught us the lessons of centuries. I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilized community can constitute one State. I think we must get rid of slavery or we must get rid of freedom."—R. W. Emerson at Concord.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Black Republicans at Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, on the 32nd ult: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President, and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the Government."

"I have said, and take this occasion to repeat that rather than consent that the curse of human chattelism should be taken into Kansas and Nebraska, I would prefer to see the political elements crumble into dissolution."—Cleveland Leader.

"I have no doubt but that the free and slave States ought to be separated."—New York Tribune.

"There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. * * * It (slavery) can and must be abolished and you and I must do it. * * * correct your error that slavery has constitutional guarantees which may not be relinquished, and ought not to be relinquished. * * * You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery."—Wm. H. Secord.

"I have great hopes of the overthrow of the Union."—Rev. T. Foss.

"The North must separate from the South and organize her own institutions on a sure basis."—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Resolved, That the repeated aggressions of the slave power upon freedom, and the recent outrages upon our brethren in Kansas, are only skirmishes before the great battle threatened for the subjugation of the northern freeman to do the behests of the southern taskmaster.

"Resolved, That the time has come when it becomes the North to stand a unit, and to the question, Free men or Slaves? return the emphatic answer of Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'—Reading (Mass.) Resolves.

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—Horace Greeley.

"In the Pittsburgh Convention, a few months ago, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy.

"The Rev. Mr. Brewer, of Connecticut, said he was in favor of using fire-arms, and fighting for freedom in Kansas.

"The Rev. Mr. Chandler said he believed that Sharpe's rifles were the best peace makers; there was no danger too many of them would be introduced into Kansas.

"The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was willing to go either as a captain or private. He would use Sharpe's rifles, and fire with good aim!"

"In the North Church, or soon after, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: 'I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him!'"

"The champions of freedom will see that the slaveholders are kept busy—and they will see that the slaves are liberated and put in a condition to take care of themselves."—New Haven Palladium.

In one of the churches of Detroit, "a fearless and faithful minister of Christ" as the Tribune terms him—preached an Abolition sermon, in which he remarked as follows:

"Before I would see popular sovereignty wrested by force from the people of the Territories, (referring to the determination of the authorities to enforce obedience to the laws,) I would have the plains of Kansas silent with universal death. Before I would have the lips of our Senators and Representatives sealed in craven silence by the hand of Southern violence, (referring to the castigation bestowed upon Sumner by Brooks for personal polit-

From the Washington Union.

Grand Union Rally in Kentucky.

There was a great gathering and union of Democrats and National Whigs near Mayville, in Kentucky, on Saturday last. It was a union barbeque, where several thousand Kentucky freedmen and several hundred Kentucky ladies assembled in a beautiful grove to consult together upon the momentous crisis which is now upon the country. Hon. Richard H. Stanton called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. George B. Hodge, an old-line Whig, who said he could see no other party in the field which stood upon a broad national and union basis but that those candidates were Buchanan and Breckinridge. When Colonel Hodge had concluded his able and interesting address, Col. Stanton introduced "James B. Clay, the son of the immortal Harry of the West. At this announcement there rose a wild shout of enthusiasm and joyful welcome from the vast multitude. The ladies rose from their seats and waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Clay came forward and addressed the meeting. We regret that we must confine ourselves to a few passages of his masterly speech:

"Mr. Clay said that he was a quiet farmer, who had taken but little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in this part of our State. There were not a half dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press—he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He had been painted as a monster of political treachery and infidelity—his own and his heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile abuse to which he had been subjected. He now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellow-countrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct.

"Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honorable source. It was not in the name of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor of his country; and when his body was disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combated the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father, had lived for his country and for the Union—had exhausted his days in the service of the republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

"In the performance of this duty, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the Whig party had been furlled and laid upon his father's grave.

"Mr. Clay then proceeded to state that he had long to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So, hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which the same time proclaimed high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirit, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for intercession at the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the relation of his wife; and, finally, would he bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place—no party—for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the Whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlightened the horizon. Under these circumstances, his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained an organization in all the States—which stood upon national and Union ground—whose alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confederacy.

"After speaking in high terms of Mr. Fillmore, but showing that he stood no chance for an election.

"Mr. Clay proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had spent his life in upholding—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the banner of Breckinridge, as it was ready to follow that flag no longer to be seen on the battle field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

"Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how greatly and bravely he had borne it. That God it did before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connection with the matter.

"Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge."

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—Republican Clergyman at Foughkeeps.

"We earnestly request that Congress at its present session, will take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the Union, as the exigencies of the case may require."—Black Republican.

"At a recent Black Republican meeting in Auburn, Fred. Douglass said, among other things, that it was the duty of every slave to cut his master's throat."

"I almost hope to hear that some of their lives (emigrants to Kansas,) have been sacrificed, for it seems as if nothing but that would rouse the Eastern States to act."—Cor. of the New York Tribune.

"I sincerely hope a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see American slavery abolished in my day—it is a legacy I have wish to leave to my children; then my most fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain may speedily take this slavery accursed nation into their special consideration; and when the time arrives for the streets of the cities of this 'land of the free and home of the brave' to run with blood to the horses' bridle, if the writer of this living, there will be one heart to rejoice at the retributive justice of Heaven. This, of course, will be treason in the eyes of our disbelievers in this land. Well, they are familiar with Dr. Henry's celebrated prescription—'make the most of it.'—W. O. Durall.

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a *suave insurrection* in the South—when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master—when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the cities along the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery, and though I may not catch at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."—Joshua R. Giddings.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Hereafter, and until the end of the Campaign, the CLUB ROOMS will be open every evening, (Sundays excepted,) until 10 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

aug 11—3t Recording Secretary

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE CLUB.—The regular meetings of this Club will be held at their Room on the corner of 13th street and F. avenue, on Friday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock.

Members of the Club are expected to be punctual in their attendance.

J. W. IRWIN, Cor. Sec.

M. SNYDER & SON, BANKERS, DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE. No. 388, Penn. Av., (National Hotel building.) Washington City, D. C.

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June 28—3t

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May 27—1m

EDWARD LYCETT, Sen., Book-Binder, Potomac Hall, corner of E and 9th streets, Washington, D. C.

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"Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honorable source. It was not in the name of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor of his country; and when his body was disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combated the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father, had lived for his country and for the Union—had exhausted his days in the service of the republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

"In the performance of this duty, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the Whig party had been furlled and laid upon his father's grave.

"Mr. Clay then proceeded to state that he had long to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So, hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which the same time proclaimed high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirit, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for intercession at the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the relation of his wife; and, finally, would he bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place—no party—for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the Whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlightened the horizon. Under these circumstances, his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained an organization in all the States—whose alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confederacy.

"After speaking in high terms of Mr. Fillmore, but showing that he stood no chance for an election.

"Mr. Clay proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had spent his life in upholding—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the banner of Breckinridge, as it was ready to follow that flag no longer to be seen on the battle field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

"Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how greatly and bravely he had borne it. That God it did before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connection with the matter.

"Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge."

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